Project prepared by SIDBI for setting up Rural Industries

1072. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India has prepared any project for setting up rural industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it has been implementing four special schemes *viz.*, Rural Industries Programme (RIP), Micro Credit Scheme (MCS), Mahila Vikas Nidhi (MN) Scheme and Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) in the rural areas of the country, apart from providing assistance to units in small scale industries/tiny sector located in rural and semi-urban areas for their term loan/-working capital and seed capital requirements under SIDBI's composite loan scheme (CLS), Single Window Scheme (SWS) and National Equity Fund Scheme (NEF). The salient features of the four special schemes mentioned above are as follows:

(i) The objective of RIP is to promote viable enterprises leading to employment generation in rural areas by identifying and motivating rural entrepreneurs in setting up industrial ventures. RIP aims at better commercial exploitation of local resources. The scheme is currently in operation in 11 States having the largest concentration of rural poor.

(ii) The objective of MCS is to meet perceptible gap in financing genuine credit needs of the poor in rural areas. Under the Scheme, assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per borrower is extended at concessional rate. As at the end of November, 1996, 57 voluntary organisations/non-Governmental organisations have been supported under MCS in [illegible] States with an aggregate assistance of Rs. 636 lakhs.

(iii) The objective of MVN is to bring about economic empowerment of women especially the rural poor by providing them avenues for training and employment opportunities by facilitating creation of infrastructural facilities. As at the end of November, 1996, 104 non-Governmental organisations have been assisted in 43 States with an aggregate assistance of Rs. 417 lakhs.

(iv) The objective of REDP is to train various target groups in entrepreneurial traits so that they obtain adequate information, motivation and guidance in setting up of their own enterprises, As on November 30, 1996, 269 programmes were conducted in different regions of the country.

Targets for Lending to Agriculture Sector by Public Sector Banks

1073. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated November 14, 1996 under the caption 'Increase lending to Farm Sector, Banks Told';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of lending by the public sector banks to agriculture sector during the previous years was quite low in comparison to the target fixed for it;

(d) if so, the details of the target fixed and lending to agriculture sector during the last three years; and

(e) the quantum of funds proposed to be made available to agriculture sector during 1996-97 and the estimated requirement assessed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are required to lend 18 percent of their net bank credit to agriculture. However, as per information made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), during

previous three years, the achievements against the targets were as follows:

Year	Percentage of agricultural advances to net bank credit (Target 18%)
1993-94	15.05
1994-95	13.91
1995-96	14.29

(e) As per the estimates made by the Working Group of the Planning Commission on VIII Five Year Plan, the estimates requirements of credit during 1996-97 is Rs. 34,890 crores. The likely disbursals during the current year have been estimated by NABARD to be around Rs. 28.800 crores.

Recoveries from IRDP and PMRY Beneficiaries by Nationalised Banks

1074. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total overdue to be paid to the nationalised banks from beneficiaries under IRDP, PMRY, etc.; and

(b) the total overdue from debtor who obtained more than Rs. 25 lakhs as loan from nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the total overdues to be paid to the nationalised banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the year ended March, 1996 is given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Amount*
IRDP	82682.48
PMRY	6246.65

(Figures provisional)

(b) The information is not generated by the data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India.

Promotion Policy formulated by Management of Punjab & Sind Bank

1075. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Punjab & Sind Bank has formulated some promotion policy in September, 1993 for promotion of officers from JMGS-I to MMGS-II;

(b) whether normal channel of said policy was based on seniority subject to fitness;

(c) if so, the details thereof with provision of reservation made for SC/ST employees in normal channel in pursuance of existing instructions issued by Government from non-selection to selection method;

(d) whether some amendment in normal channel of promotion has been made;

(e) whether such an amendment has provision of reservation for SC/ST employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (f) Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that as per the promotion policy in force prior to 1993, there was no reservation in the promotions of officers from JMGS-I to MMGS-II, as all promotions were done on the basis of merit. In the year 1993 the bank made certain amendments to the existing promotion policy and provided the channels of promotions *i.e.* a normal channel and a fast channel. The normal channel of such policy comprised of a written test/seniority. There was no provision for reservation in either of the channel. Based on this policy, bank made 48 promotions through normal channel during the year 1994. Apart from this, bank also effected 67 promotions on seniority-cum-fitness basis as a one time measure where reservation was provided.

Thereafter, during 1995, the bank made further amendments to the promotion policy. As per the 1995 amendments, promotions under the normal channel be strictly on the basis of